#### lecture 4

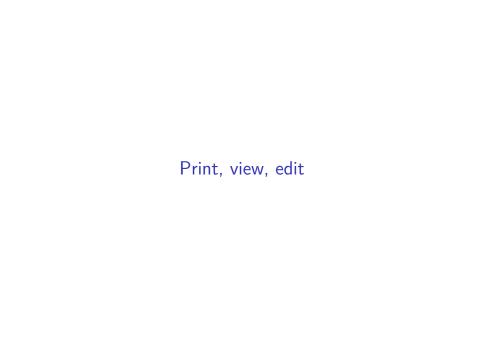
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Data management

### Data management overview

- ▶ After reading data into a data frame, we need to manage it:
  - print, view and edit data frames, add/delete variables
  - derive new variables from old
  - merge and reshape datasets
- ▶ There are many tools in "base" R.
- Recently the dplyr package has become popular for management of data frames.
  - Design goal is to make data management more intuitive
  - Will discuss dplyr alternatives where possible.



```
print(), View() and edit()
```

- print() prints R objects
  - This function is "generic", meaning that it will try to find the specific function to print specific objects (e.g., print.data.frame).
- View() launches a new window (or RStudio tab) to view a data frame and edit() launches a data editor.

#### Access variables in a data frame

Can use what we learned about subsetting:

```
testdf = data.frame(ID=1:3,age=c(8,11,14),height=c(52,63,70))
testdf$ratio <- testdf$height/testdf$age</pre>
```

or can use with()

```
testdf$ratio <- with(testdf,height/age)</pre>
```

Notice how we can add a new variable to testdf by assignment.

# Using attach() to attach a data frame

- What with() is doing is (i) create a temporary environment, (ii) copy the variables in testdf into this environment, (iii) evaluate the expression height/age in this temporary environment and (iv) return the results.
- ▶ We can do this manually with attach(testdf) followed by the expression/assignment, and then use detach("testdf") to get rid of the temporary environment.
- ► However, the original data frame and its copy can get out of sync and cause confusion, or we might forget to detach().
- Attaching data frames is generally frowned upon.

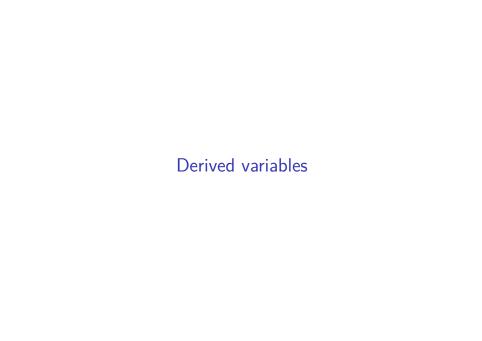
# Adding and deleting variables from a data frame

- We saw how \$ can be used to add variables to a data frame.
- Remove variables by setting to NULL

```
testdf$ratio <- NULL
testdf
```

```
## ID age height
## 1 1 8 52
## 2 2 11 63
## 3 3 14 70
```

► To rename a variable, can add it under new name and remove old variable. Also see the rename() function in the dplyr package.



### Adding derived variables with tranform()

transform() together with an assignment can add and/or modify variables:

```
## ID age height ratio
## 1 E 8 52 6.500000
## 2 K 11 63 5.727273
## 3 H 14 70 5.000000
```

#### Adding derived variables with within()

within() is similar to transform() but allows us to use variables we create in the call:

```
testdf <- within(testdf, {
  heightcm <- height*2.54 # now use new variable heightcm
  ratiocm <- heightcm/age
  })
testdf</pre>
```

```
## ID age height ratio ratiocm heightcm

## 1 E 8 52 6.500000 16.51000 132.08

## 2 K 11 63 5.727273 14.54727 160.02

## 3 H 14 70 5.000000 12.70000 177.80
```

### Adding derived variables with mutate()

- mutate() from the dplyr package is very similar to transform()
  - ▶ Being from dplyr suggests using the forward pipe %>% to chain multiple mutate()s

```
library(dplyr)
testdf %%
  select(ID,age,height) %>%
  mutate(heightcm = height*2.54) %>%
  mutate(ratiocm = heightcm/age) -> testdf
testdf
```

```
## ID age height heightcm ratiocm
## 1 E 8 52 132.08 16.51000
## 2 K 11 63 160.02 14.54727
## 3 H 14 70 177.80 12.70000
```

▶ Notice the use of ¬> to assign the results of our data manipulations.

# Creating and working with categorical variables

- We may want to
  - create categorical by binning a numeric
  - create categorical with logical conditions
  - recode categories

## Binning a numeric variable with cut()

set.seed(1) n <- 100

Creates a factor based on equal-width bins by default:

```
age <- sample(17:85,size=n,replace=TRUE)
agecat <- cut(age,breaks=5)
table(agecat)

## agecat
## (16.9,30.6] (30.6,44.2] (44.2,57.8] (57.8,71.4] (71.4,85.1]
## 15 23 18 26 18</pre>
```

#### DIY bins with cut()

##

Custom bins. Be careful not not to exclude any data values.

```
agecat \leftarrow cut(age, breaks = c(17, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80))
agecat [age==17]
## [1] <NA>
## Levels: (17,30] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (60,70] (70,80]
agecat \leftarrow cut(age, breaks = c(15, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80))
table(agecat)
## agecat
## (15,30] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (60,70] (70,80]
        15
                 16
                          19
                                            20
                                                    17
```

## Create categorical from logical conditions

Usual strategy is to initialize a vector to a baseline category and then use logical conditions to assign category of subsets.

```
group <- sample(c("A","B"),size=n,replace=TRUE)
catvar <- rep(1,n)
catvar[age<50 & group=="A"] <- 2
catvar[age<60 & group=="B"] <- 3
table(catvar)</pre>
```

```
## catvar
## 1 2 3
## 49 20 31
```

#### Recoding variables

► For numeric or character categories use logical conditions.

```
catvar[catvar==3] <- 11 # 11 gets recycled
```

► For factors, remember that they are numeric with character labels, or levels — just change the levels

```
head(agecat)

## [1] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (70,80] (15,30] (70,80]

## Levels: (15,30] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (60,70] (70,80]

levels(agecat)[1] <- "[17,30]"
head(agecat)
```

```
## [1] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (70,80] [17,30] (70,80]
## Levels: [17,30] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (60,70] (70,80]
```

# Using recode() and recode\_factor() from dplyr

- Can recode multiple values at once and use with %>%

```
# Enclose numeric values in backticks
head(recode(catvar, 1 = "pen", 2 = "pineapple", 11 = "apple"))
## [1] "apple"
               "pineapple" "pen"
                                           "pen"
                                                       "apple"
cut(age, breaks = c(15, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80)) \%
  recode factor("(15,30]" = "[17,30]", "(70,80]" = "(70,100]") %>%
 head()
## [1] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (70,100] [17,30] (70,100]
## Levels: [17,30] (70,100] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (60,70]
```

▶ Notice how the order of the levels has changed.